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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY OCTOBER 3, 1862.

VOLET MOUNT MADE

Davidson County Directory.

CITYGOVERNMENT

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Moude WILLIAM SHANE, Remede. JOHN CHUNDLEY, Marshal.

or bet-John Chambley, or officia, fire and John Reddick, third. -William Driver setor-A. H. Shankland. allecter F. B. Garrett. -R timery

Wheel Muster-Thomas Leake. superintendent of the Worthenie-J. is Posts. Superintendent of the Water Works-Junes Wystt. Chief of the Fire Repartment Solin M. Seatony. Section of the Courtery-T. H. McHeyle. Nost Georges-J. L. Stewart.

City Attorney-John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL. Board of Aldermay-M. M. Brien, Provident : J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayffeld, H.G. Scowel, Wor. # Chesthave, J. C. Smith, M. O. L. Cloiborne, and Jas. Holife. m. Coned.-W. P.Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Varbrough, Win, Driver, Win, Stewart Louis Hough, W. Mulliux, Jances Torner, G. M., South este, A. J. Cole, Jan. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B.

Knowley, and John Cready. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL. Prince-Entwies, Scowel and Cole. Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Chatterns. Forests-Xarbrough, Terrier, Southgate, Owels, Rvinn, May field, Cheatham and Chilliorne.

Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Turner. Hoppitale-Jones, May tiebl and Sloan. Schools-Cheatham, Mayheld and Knowles. Pice Department-Cready, Driver and Nowman. Gos-Driver, Cheatham and Divise. c'emetery-Smith, Stewart and Newman, 1844 Market House-Roberts, Siewart and Turner. Steres-Hough, Chiborne and Davis. Police-Cheatham, Brien and Anderson. Springs-Hough, Claiborne and Brien. Workhouse-Cheatham, Mayneld and Knowles.

Improvements and Expenditures-Cole, Scovel, and Politic Property-Brien, Cheatham and Turner. Post House-Maytield, Jones and Roberts. me The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesday

next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays i each month, and the Common Council the second and lourth Thursdays in each sprotts.

NIGHT POLICE

September John Baugh First Lieuteneat-Win Yarbrough. Second Lieutemins-John H. Davis. Policemen-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Davis, Jost Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cuttrell, William Jayo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Packett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis; Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hautt.

For The Police Court is opened every morning at nome o'check

COUNTY OFFICERS. Shoriff-James M. Hinton Printer-Chinas Heb um and J. K. Buchauan. Heptotec-Phinene Garrett: Truster - W. Jusper Taylor. Coroner - N. H. Beleher Rouges-John Corletti.

Receive Collector J. 6. Briley. Railroad Tax Collegen - W. D. Robortlon Vendables for the Keshville Descript Aster D. Box and J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT. Judge-Hon, James Whitworth.

Ot-4-P. Lindsley Night may The Judge's Court meets the first Montay in oth month and the deatherly there, composed a

the Magnerates of the County, or hald the night Matday in January, April, July and October -CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge How Nathannel Baxier Clerk-David C. Love. or The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT. Judge-Hon William & Turner Chad-Charles E. Diggons. The Court meets the first Monday in April Au-

goet and Dacember, CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellar-Hon Samuel D. Frietynn Clock and Morro-J. E. Gleaver war The Court meets the first Monday in May will

L 0. 0. F. Jupy F. Rice, Grand Secretary, should be abbreved at Sadmille, Tenn

Tennesses Ladge, No. 1-Morts every Tues by livening, at their Halt, on the corner of Paper and Fam mer streets. The officers for the present term, are O. S. Lewman, N. G.; J. E. Miller, Y. W.; J. L. Wenkley Persetory; L. K. Spain, Treasurer

Trubus Lodge, No. 10-Meets at the same plan every Monday Evening. The officers are B. A. Campbell, N. G.; Heary Apple, V. G., L. L. Pack, Secretary ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Saulty Lodge, No. 80 - Marte at their field, on South Cherry street, every Friday twenton. The officers age : O. C. Covert, N.G., Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Secretary ; W. M. Mollory, Tressorer. Asrews Ludge, No. 105, (German)-Mosts at the

Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every-Thursday Reaning. The officers are Charles Rich. N G.; P. Friedman, V.G.; - Bitterich, Secretary; Geo. Satfarle, Treamerer-Rubpely Encompensar, No. 1 -- Meets at the above Ball on the first and third Wednesdays of each menth-

The officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P., T. B. McReide, H. P. G. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; Julio F. Hide, Scribe : B. R. Cutter, Treasurer Olive Branch Ecocomposent, No. 4-Meets at the above Ha'l on the second and fourth Wednesday

nights of each month. The officers are: Jas. T. Rele, C.P., Heavy Apple, H.P., L. Muker, S.W., B. Friedman, J.W.+ Charles Rireley, Perthe, J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

Louisville & Nusleville R.R. Train leaves at 1.45, A.M.

Nashville & Decator R.R. Youn leaves at 6.00, A M. Nach, & Charlane-ga B.R. Truin leaves of To.00, A.M.

ABAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. OFFICE No. 25 Corney Street,

WHERE, SOR MARRYALE AND DECAYES HATEFULDS. much have the same at the offer by it o'clock the

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY - Continued. MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Post-Headquarters on fligh atrest, tion Nighty,

Ford's residence ) W. H. Sidell, http://ich. U. S. In-Solry, & A. A. G. C. C. L. Primost Murshit-Hendquarters at the Capitel, A. Wittem, Lot. lat Tenn. Infantry,

(Not Assistant Quartermoder -- Hendquarters ob herry street; No. 10, (Judge Catern's residence.) Capt. J. D. Hogham.

American Quartermater &v - Cherry Street, Capt. R. Sevenson. Anishmit in terminal Vint street, was Mrs.
this residence, that A N Litable
descend (increasing No. 27, Market Street.

they Commonly-Headquarters, No. 10, Your st. Cant it Marticky.

Commission of Suferinger-Broad street. Capt. : Arting Countleary of Sobotimes Carpey of Broadand College afrects | Lient Charles Allea. Metion Director-former street. (Dr. Ford's old Medical Personn's Office-Church arrest, Manuale Building. J. R. Perror, Pargeon, 8th Kentucky In

matry, Acting Medical Purveyor. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. Northern Mart, via Louisville, arrives Daily, 5:30 P.M. Columbia, via T. A.A. B.R. serives: " 6,80 P.M. " leaves " 6.0 A.M. Shelbyrille, via N. & U. R.F. arviver " 3,30 P.M. - leaves: " 2.00 P.M. Momphia Mail, haves Paily, v.a Louisville and Calco POST-OFFICES OFFI REYOND LEBANON ARE-

Liberty, Alexandria; Gordonsville. Smithville, Jouring's Fork: POST-OFFICES ON LINE OF N. & C. R.R.-Posterville, Jordan's Valley, or Shalleyville, Christiana.

DR. COLEMAN'S

THE stiention of citizens, atrangers, and others vis-ting Nashville, requiring medical six, is respect-fully called to this office, No. 21. Deaderick street, see and figur, between Cherry and the Square.

Dr. Coxxax is at old praditioner of medicine; its almost unlimited experience and fattering success for many years past, in the treatment of resuvars lim-xoss, has induced thin. To devote his undivided atten-tion to all discusses of this nature. Many cases of the most systems of the nature of the rest systems. the most invelorate character have princplly yielded to his improved method of freatherst.

Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Hereittary Syphilis, Genorrhous, Gleat and all discusses of the genita and grinary argains, most with no resistance to his

emidics.

A female irregularities and functional isderange Sectation and ill manged parturition.

Every case of Reducible Rupture, and of Piles and Prolupture of the Rectum, and most cases of Fishela. can be cured by a process nearly paintens. If either of the latter cases is undertaken by Dr. Coleman, a can be corred by a protect story, or Dr. Coleman, a cure is wearfully energented, as a correlational manufacture of the interesting energy indications of success or failureby but improved method of operating.

For some of either sex applying to person or by letter describing case) on the first symptoms of any acute ascende disease, can be cured, it most cases, by the abortive method, in forty-eight fours.

Strict confidence, prompt attention, and moderate charges, will govern him with his patrons.

As No marging used in the treatment of orange decision, as he believed in most cases) it produces a warm disease has the helicovic in most cases) it produces a warm disease than that it is given to cure.

Office hours from sight in the morning fill aims in the evening.

HUGHES PREMIUM ART GALLERY.

Cor. College and Union Niv. THE GALLERY IS OPEN DALLY FROM 7.

A.M. to 5. P.M. where Pictures of the most emission men may be been. Photographs, Ambrotypes,

MELAINOTYPES, LETTEUTYPES, VIGNETIES, and CARTES DE VISITE, are made in the highest SE The public are respectfully invoked to visit our inflery, where all pictures made are warranted to pre-subfaction, or no charge will be made.

WANTED, TER OR FUTEEN ABLE BOD-

the first.

Lor particulars, upply to Col. Mittage's Head-quarities, or in Campron the Hamilian the Phys. Beat the Penticulary Commanding the Ind. Battery, and I. it. Commanding the Ind. Battery.

Justices' Court.

HANNAU CREAMEN, Ph'0. | Le a suit before G. M. Santhabre, a Justice of C. D. Kallory, but's. | the F-ace fix Davidesh r. Arthurston, philosophy, the control bay, buy, being in Atta bussel, against the action bay. ing or party on that day,

G. M. HOUTHGATE, J.P.

Sept. 6th, 1832-41w. pre. fee, 45.00

A PROCLAMATION. By the President of the United Ninten.

WASSINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. ple thereof in which States that relation stores. is or may be suspended or disturbed; that | In witness whereof I have hereunto set it is my purpose upon the next meeting | my hand and casued the scal of the Uniof Congress to again recommend the ted States to be affixed. adoption of a practical measure tender- Done at the City of Washington this MIND, PM. | ing pecuniary aid to the free acceptance | the twenty-second day of September, in or rejection of all the slave States, so the year of our Lord one thousand eight called, the people whereof may not then | bundred and sixty-two, and of the In | portion of their line; but there they were be in rebellion against the United States dependence of the United States the Persons wishing to count Preigns and Packages by and which States may then have volun-eighty-seventh. the Murning Trains of the Louisvana are Nase | jurily adopted, or thereafter may Volun-, tacily adopt, an immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their re . | Wm. H. Sewann, Secretary of State.

colonize persons of African descent, with

their consent, upon the confinent, or elsewhere, with the previously obtained TERMS: consent of the Government exists DAILY UNION, per annum. ing there, will be continued. That on WHITE the first day of January, in the year of our TM-WEERLY CNION, pur abneria, Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nisty-Wastly Uspes, per annum. three, all persons held an sloves within any State, or within any designated part of a State,

the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thencefirment and forver free, and the Elecutive Government of the United States, including the military and maral authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to re. Exit of the Rebels from Maryland. press such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actoal freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by truth, proclamation, designate the States, and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; the

spective limits; and that the efforts to

fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualifled voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong corroborative testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

> Attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled an act to make an adand figures following:

"Best enacted by the Sena'e and House of ing shall be promulgated as an addition-al Article of War for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such :

Article: All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States, are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fu- railroad bridge, which was a splendid gitives from service or labor, who may and costly iron structure, and also burned have escaped from any person to whom the pontoon bridge used for military pur- actually engaged in the fight on either such service or labor is claimed to be poses. The destruction of the stone piers this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Sec. 2. And be it further conclut, That order this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also to the 9th and 10th sections of an act entitled " an act to suppress insur- ing. rection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 17th, 1862," and which sections are in the words and figures following :

SECTION II. And be it further emotion That all the slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the limits of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons on or being within any dace occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves. Sec. 10. And be it further enocted, That no slave escaping into any slave territory or the District of Columbia, from any of the States shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of said fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the valid ity of the claims of any person to the service or labor of any other person or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

der all persons engaged in the military the rising ground in their rear, and rolled and naval service of the United States. the tide of battle back to their original to obey and enforce within their respec- position. Again they were driven back, tive spheres of service, the Article and | and this time to the hills, where they Sections above recited. And the Exce- made snother stand and held them at the ntive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who on the left early in the day, reaching the I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the shall have remained loyal thereto bank of the creek, crossing on a tempora-United States of America, and Comman- throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the der-in-chief of the Army and Navy restoration of the Constitutional rela- the rebels; but later in the day the encthereof, do hereby proclaim and declare, tions between the United States and their that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will respective States and people, if the relabe prosecuted for the object of practical- tion shall have been suspended or disly restoring the constitutional relations | turbed, be compensated for all leases by octabetween the United States and the pea- of the Duited States, including the law of throughout the day, whipping the ene-

[Signed,] ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By the President.

Nashville Anion.

FRIDAY MORNING OCT. 3, 1862.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1882. "Our victory is complete. The enemy is driven back into Virginia. Marylane

and Pennsylvania safe" -- asys General McClellan, and we know he tells the How Lee managed to withdraw his large army across the river, aftergetting it terribly defeated, we are not yet informed, but it is none the less certain he is now on the Virginia side, and people hereabouts are congratulating themselves upon the good riddance, without stopping to estimate the danger to the impudent

invader. "Pleasanton is driving the enemy across the river," may mean much. In that short sentence we see visions of a terrible rout; of the deuse masses of the enemy huddled on the Maryland side of the broad and rapid Potomac; of frightened and demoralized legions toiling breast-deep in the surging waters; of Union eavalry charging and capturing prisoners by the thousands and artillery and infantry on the heights above pouring a tornado of shell, grape, cannister ditional Article of War, approved March and balls into the retreating hordes, now 13, 1862, and which act is in the words almost completely at their mercy. These visions may be realized, but, as yet-we lack in particulars.

Information confirming the retreat of Representatives of the United States, in Con-grees assembled, That hereafter the follow-dispatches from General McCleilan since dispatches from General McClellan since the above, have been made public up to

noon to-day. Reliable information leads to the belief that the enemy burnt the Harper's Ferry bridges on Thursday morning, and in that event he must have accomplished his retreat, so those structures were no longer needed. They blew up and huent the of the railroad bridge involves a heavy guilty by a court martial, of violating loss upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and will cause much delay in putting the road again in cunning

All reports' of the occupation of Harper's Ferry by our forces are premature, and it is not positively known that the | margin. enemy had evacuated it up to this morn-

Lee may make a stand at Winchester, and a strong one at that, if he would save his army from annibilation, for McClellan will follow him with his victorious army without giving him time to recover from his stunning defeat at Sharpsburg. He must also throw heavy forces between the valley and Richmond, in the attempt to protect his own, for it will certainly be menaced,

When Lee left Frederick, he gathered the prominent secessionists around him, and told them that he would return-the never small leave the soil of Maryland until he succeeded in gaining Southern In-dependence. McClellen would not let him keep his promise.

THE LATEST.

3 o'chock, r. m. Harper's Ferry was evacuated by the enemy yesterday. They went towards Winchester. They failed to destroy the piers of the railroad bridge. It is believed a portion of the enemy's forces are on this side the river, and must be captured.

WEDSCH-BAY'S DATTLE.

The position of the Confederate forces n Wednesday's light was very strong. Their artillery was posted on all the hills on the west wide of Antietam creek, and their infantry was well protected behind the knolls and under the cover of timber Our troops assaulted the pezition with the most desperate valor, and carried some of them at an awful sacrifice of life.

Hooker's operations on the right ware brilliant and blondy. Here the enemy's infantry held positions in the valley of the stream, and fought hard to retain them, but were compelled to fall back by Hook-And I do hereby enjoin upon and or- er's furious onset. They were partly outflanked, but rallied before reaching

Burnside gained decisive advantages ry bridge in place of one burnt by the enemy, and carrying a strong position of my massed overwhelming forces against him, and compelled him to fall back to his original position, but holding the crossing of the stream.

Our army had gained advantage emy on the right, and draving him back about a mile, and at last tholding it on the left; yet the result was not decisive, and the features of the situation on the respective sides, resembled what might be called a drawn battleas near as battles usually result-in no material advantages to either side. The enemy had certainly given way along a still in sight, holding a stronger position on their left, (our right) than the original one, and apparently as full of fight as ever, and by no means inclined to accept

There is good reason for believing that a the morning both parties found themselves too badly out up and short of ammunition, to renew the engagement, and accordingly spent the day in repairing damages, burying the dead, and taking care of the wounded, and, on our side, is preparing to renew the engagement of the next.

General McClellan's reinforcementsthe last he could have received in time for another battle-reached him about the middle of the day. They were twenty thousand strong-infantry, artiflery and cavalry. They marched from Frederick, via Middletown and Boons-

According to General McClellan's dissatches of Friday morning announcing the circulof the enemy, they must have found themselves too badly whipped to fight another battle, or were out of ammunition and supplies. They appear to have cept up a firm front all day, but, at the same time must have been withdrawing across the river. Judging by all that s known of the position of the respective forces, they probably held several points on the river at which to cross—Shep-herdstown Ford, the ford at the mouth of Antictam Creek, Dam No. 3, and the sidge at Harper's Ferry; but, even with hese passages in their possession, it would impossible for them to escape without a heavy loss of prisoners-in fact of their intire reariguard. It is now certain Lee had the combined armies of Virginia under Jackson, Longstreet, and the two Hills, and others, in the engagements of Wednesday, and if he succeeds in retreating across the Potomac without the eaviest loss of prisoners in the war, he will [throw in the shade both Johns on, at Manassas and Yorktown, and Rean-

regard at Corinth. The forces in Wednesday's battle num ered much our one hundred thousand on each side. It is doubtful that Napo leon ever fought with or against ton-t of the number in any of his great bat-

The first reports of losses in battles are never to be depended upon, as it is the ommon inclination to underestimate our own, and exaggerate that of the enemy The reports of the enemy's losses at South Mountain may be taken as examples. It is unaccountable how the absurd story of Lee, admitting his to be fifteen thousand, appears in General McClellan's dispatches. It is doubtful if that number was

losses in killed and wounded or Wednesday were certainly heavy probably exceeding those of any other battle of the war, but even an approximate estimate cannot by this time have been ob The lowest estimate is 10,000; tained. the highest 20,000-certainly a wide

The enemy used their artillery with effect, and fought their infantry much un-der cover. Parties from the battle-field

do not think their loss will equal ours. IMPORTANT MOVEMENT ON HAND, I have information leading me to believe that General McClellan was so well satisfied with the situation on the Upper Potomac, yesterday, that he telegraphed to Gen. Halleck to send Heintzelman and Sigel towards the valley of the Happahannock to intercept the releval of the enemy, or, at least, to cut off his communica-

tion with Richmond. A reconnoissance of cavalry and artillery was made as far as Leesburg on Wednesday, by orders of General Sigel. The enemy were found at that place in small force of infantry and cavaley, and were routed.

Other reconnoissances, are now being made of the country West and Southwest of the fortifications, and a movement of a heavy body of troops in that direction according to General McClellan's recommendation, is apparently about to be made.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PARMY. Troops are still coming north from Richmond and concentrating in the Shena ndoah Valley. Winchester is understood to be the headquarters for supplies and reinforcements of the ene-

LONGSTREET, HIEL AND CHEE There is no confirmation of the reports of the killing or capture of these Cienerals I discover from conversation with those

prisoners, that all the Confederate army.

rom Lee down to drammer boys, were very nacasy concerning Sigel's whereabouts, and his operations. They knew he was not with McClellan, and therefore had an idea he was about something boding them no good. He is looked upon by them as the Jackson on this side It is expected these men will always tell the most favorable stories; but, by repeated inquiries. I cannot learn that the Confederate soldiers suffer any more from want of provisions than ours do in long marches, quick movements and prolonged hostilities. They admit that their fair s coarse and hard, but insist they have denty whenever they remain in one loeality long enough for their supply trains to overtake them. They appear to care more about ammunition than bread and

Military Promotions and Appoints ments.

meat. Woe to the Confederate officer in

charge of an ammunition train, who does

not have it in the right place at the right

time. He is in great danger of court-

martial and dismissal.

Brigadier Generals Roseceans, R. C. Schenck, and Hurlburt have been promoted to the rank of Major Generals of Volunteers, and Generals Reynolds and Morris, of Indiana, have been appointed Brigadiers. General Reynolds resigned last year, and General Morris retired at the expiration of the original three months term. Colonel Crooks, of the 36th Ohio, who defeated General Heath in Western Virginia last spring, and who the bloody results of the day as the final Maryland, has just been appointed Briggdino

Surrender of Harper's Ferry-Riev. charge of Eli Thayer, is to be sent home en Thousand Prisoners Taken- to Connecticut. Brigadler General Hart of charges Against Colonel Ford, of is hoped. He is from Michigan, and is a

"Special Supposes to the Continual Counties" Washington, Sept. 18, 1862.

WESTERN VEGODS AT HARPER'S PREST. rebels: Eighty-seventh Ohio, Thirty-revenue ond Ohio, Sixtieth Ohio, and one Indiana This order is known as "Sisters of Charibattery. The Twelfth Illinois Cavalry 17.3 also belonged to Miles' command, but cut In New York City there are said to its way through the rebels to Chambers | over three hundred of this order. mrg. The Eighty-seventh Ohio was a rebels, some of them not being even pa-roled, the rebels declaring that they had nottime to attend to it. Those forbidden by their parole to continue in service till

exchanged have returned to Frederick.

DITTERNIES AGAINST COLONEL MILES. They are exceedingly bifter against Col. Miles, and declare the surrender was innecessary. It seems that Harper's cerry was under Gen. Wool's command notwithstanding McClellan's troops all around it. Wool is said to have thought the garrison there competent to sustain the position against any force the rubels could bring against it. Mr. Ful-ton, editor of the Baltimore American, writes from 1 rederick to his paper this

"I can state but faintly the feeling of mortification, anger and earnest denunciation which prevails in the ranks of the late garrison of Harper's Ferry. Whether there is substantial foundation for the charges made or not I cannot say. But officers of every grade are equally unanimous on the subject. It is even asserted that a proposition was made to retake Maryland Hights after they had been abandoned, but consent vas refused, and the place surrendered.

FERRY. Besides the Western troops already announced as being in the garrison at Harper's Ferry, the Sixtieth Illinois, the Fifteenth Indiana battery, and an Ohio battery, are said to have been there, and been included in the surrender. A portion of the paroled prisoners from there

arrived here to-day. STATISTICS OF OUR LOSS AT HARPER'S

precise numbers at eleven thausand five the same work of mercy. loundred and eighty-three, and fortyseven pieces of artillery, besides some that were so badly injured as not to be worth counting.

OL TON, FORE MESPONSIBLE FOR THE HAR-

PER'S PERSY DISASTER. Correspondents from Harper's Ferry assign a large share of the blame for the surrender of that position to Colonel Tom ernoe of Ohio, and best known for his personages recently visited Glasgowanti-slavery speech in the Philedelphia Know-Nothing Convention in 1856. They say he shandoned Maryland Hights against Col. Miles' positive orders, and when there was no occasion or necessity tor it. The Hights were defended by Captala McGrath's battery, composed of two 11-inch Dahlgren guns; one 50-pound rifled gun, and two Napoleon howitzers. Supporting this battery was Col. Ford's brigade, composed of his own regiment, the thirty-second Ohio, a battalion of the First Maryland Home Brigade, and some Rhode Island and Maryland cavalry, and during the progress of the fight more troops were sent up. All familiar with the locality know that the Maryland Hights commanded the whole position.

Eye-witnesses declare that they were

perfectly able to hold the Hights. A correspondent of the Tribune says Colonel Ford ordered the evacuation, for what reason he could not learn. Captain McGrath, as true and brave a soldier as ever walked, upon receiving ordees to spike his guns, was so astounded that he refused to aboy it, and not ontil he saw the infrantcy deserting him sould be be induced to perform the disgraceful task. He sat upon his gons and wept like a child, telling Colonel Ford that no matter by whose order it was lone it was a piece of treachery. abandonment of the key to the whole position certainly requires a most careful investigation at the hands of the proper inthorities. Ford had positive and written orders to hold the place to the last extremity. Five thousand froops and all our batteries were to aid him colonel Ford had remarked that he had looked the hill all over and made up his mind to stay there; that not a man should come down until they had been whipped from it. His subsequent action

certainly gives the lie to his words. Colonel Miles, who was at the extreme oft, upon learning that the troops were leaving, rode hastily toward the spot, but met the men on their way up the hill, and carning that the guns were spiked, did ot order them bank as he intended doing. As there was much talk as to whom be longed the responsibility of the evacuation of this position, your correspondent asked Colonel Miles if it was done by his orders. "No, sir; but in direct opposition to them," was the unequivocal re-Officers and men were thunderstruck at the performance, and Golonel Dulassy, commanding the lirst brigade, suit of wealth. offered to retake and hold the position, but Colonel Miles refused. The evacuation received merited condemnation of officers and men, Every Jone saw that the way for the rebels was now open.

LOSSES IN THE BATTLES. Among our losses in Generals at Sharpsburg is General Joseph K. T. Mansfield, of the Regular Army, who has been in the service since 1822. He is a cousin to Hon. E. D. Mansfield, of Ohio, He was mortally wounded in the field. Ition" attracts houts of friends to the one and has since died, and his body, in on whom it is conferred.

Major in the Regular Army.

The Sisters of Charity. A little more than two bundred years. The following Western troops were un- jago, St. Vincent, de Paul carabished in der Colonel Miles at Harper's Ferry, and France an order of females, the object of were surrendered by that officer to the which was avowed to be the care of the

In New York City there are said to be America there are supposed to be probathree months regiment, whose term of bly two thousand. Their attention is service had expired some weeks ago. largely given to the Catholic schools, and They had remained at the special request in this department of their work. Proof the War Department. All these prist testants, of course, feel little special inoners were promptly liberated by the terest, but in their attendance on the sick and their minist ations to the wounded and dying, the heart of every man is touched by their assiduity and faithfuliess. The New York Journal of Commerce thus speaks of these humble and

levoted angels of morey: "They have spread their fletd of labor over the whole world. In every portion of the globe the traveller meets them. In: Shinn, in Australia, in the Pacific Islands; on the gold coast of the Pacific, in Africa, and in the very midst of the Turke, the encinies of Rome. During the Crimean war they were among the most valuable aids to the affied forces. While the name of Florence Nightingale is held in delighted homage by the civilized world, it is not to be doubted that many an humde Sister of Charity, pursuing her quiet work among the French and English soldiers, was doing heroic deeds worthy of equal praise, but which, according to the humility which is part of the faith of the order, are concealed forever from human knowledge, except as they are re membered and related by the grateful survivors of that terrible war.

"How far these faithful ministers of charity are now given comfort to our own armies it is impossible to estimate; but many a soldier in the hospital thanks, ADDITIONAL WESTERN TROOPS AT HARPER'S | with lip and heart, the hand that smoothes his pillow and the voice that soothes his fever. Protestant ladies are devoting themselves with the utmost self-sacrificato the same work of mercy, woman's most holy mission, and we hear them in every part of the country, near the battle-fields and in the hospitals, among diseases in every form, and death in its most mournful aspects and while we honor and thank them, it is but proper that the same gratitude should be felt and expressed for the unknown sisters Our loss at Harper's Ferry is stated in | who here, as everywhere, are engaged in

The City of London.

A London letter states that the rebel Mason, in making the tour of Scotland, was treated with distinguished civility at Glasgow, and the very parties who were most active in this movement are the very ones who headed the deputa-Ford, of the Thirty-second Ohio, late tion to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stow, and Public Printer, former Lieutenant Gov. also lionized Fred Douglass, when those They comprise the leading Abulition

Teta in that city. Landon now covers one hundred and twenty-one squares miles, having in-creased three-fold since the year 1800 and bricks and mortar still invade and capture the green fields. The population, according to the report of the registergeneral, auguments at the rate of about one thousand per week-half by birth

and half by immigration. Notwithstanding the enormous wealth. of the metropolis, it is recorded in the report of the register, as a remarkable fact, that "one in six of those who leave the world die in some one of the public in afitutions-a workhome, hospital, any lum, or prison. Nearly one in eleven of

the deaths is in a work-house. This shows that poverty follows close at the heels of wealth, and fastens on the multitude with relentless grasp. Every sixth person slies a pauper or a eriminal! Can this be said of any other city on the globe? And how great a number there must be who barely manage to escape this fate! The severe comnetition for subsistence and wealth which characterizes London life is a terrible ordeal for any human being to place through, and thousands fall in the attempt, crushed beneath the golden Jug

mernaut. It is now notorious, says a London exchange, that in the large establishments, where some hundreds of assistants are employed, the great majority of themare broken down tradesmen, crushed by the competition of capital. Even these occupations are obtained with difficulty, and the less fortunate gradually sink lower and lower in the scale, until they are driven into the public institutions,

where they meet an untimely death. The list is further swelled by that numerous class, who, born in a respectable sphere, and well educated, sink into degradation from the sheer love of display and vanity of living beyond their neans. It is on record that, out of eight thousand convicts who have passed their probation in Pentenville, one thousand had fallen through this wretched vice : and it is stated that most of the number were, originally, respectable in more than

an ordinary degree. These statements teach us that the greatness of London has been purchased at a fearful cost in human poverty, misery and crime, the result of the causer pur-

The Washington Republican understands that General McClellan's forces, which took the field to drive the reliefs out of Maryland, contained, originally 25,000 of the new levies, to which additions may have been made. It is the universal report that the new regiments

" A little difference" frequently makes was unfortunately captured recently in the present Commissioner of Statistics many coemies, while a "fittle distinc-

have fought admirably!